WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1889.

IN CONGRESS TO-DAY.

THE SUNDRY BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE

A Resolution of Inquiry Introduced in the Senate Relative to the Indebtedness of the Eckington Road to the District.

Mr. Plumb offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the District Commissioners to inform the Senate if the Eckington & Soldiers' Home Railway is in debt to the District, and, if so, how much and why.

A resolution was agreed to providing that the Senate and House of Representatives meet in the hall of the House on February 13, at 1 o'clock, the President pro tempore of the Senate presiding. to count the electoral votes, and the result of the count thus announced to be the declaration of the election of President and Vice-President.

The consideration of bills on the calendar was then taken up.

After some time spent in considera-tion of the Louisiana Bank bill, the Dis-

trict Appropriation bill was taken up. HOUSE.

In the House this morning the Sundry Civil bill was taken up, Mr. Randall in-

sisting upon the Appropriation bills having the right of way over other measures. The Committee on Appropriations sub-

mitted amendments providing \$15,000 additional for the court-house at Fort Smith, Ark., and \$6,000 for the Louis-ville public building. The amendments were agreed to. The consideration of the bill was then proceeded with by

During the consideration of, the bill During the consideration of, the bill amendments were adopted appropriating \$50,000 for repairs to the Chicago Custom-House and \$15,000 to establish a refuge station at Point Barrow, Alaska, and \$6,000 to pay for labor on the Frankfort, Ky., public building.

When the clause relating to plate-printers was reached, in consideration of the Sundry Civil bill, Mr. Lane of Illinois spoke against the item to pay only one

spoke against the item to pay only one cent per thousand impressions for the use of steam plate-printing machines. He made the point that it was out of order in that it changed existing laws.

Mr. Randall replied that there was no

law in the matter that the presses were used through contract lasting only a year. Mr. Lane then desired to know if the adoption of the item would not have the effect of doing away with the use of

steam presses altogether.

Upon Mr. Randall replying that he thought it would, Mr. Lane proceeded to review the history of the payment of royalty for steam presses.

He said the act of 1888 by which the

Secretary of Treasury was authorized to enter into a contract for the purchase and operation of these machines and that was thus done upon an agreement of payment of a royalty of \$1 for every thousand impressions.

He also argued against the item on the

ground of economy, holding that it would necessitate the expenditure of much more money to do the work by hand. He also moved to strike out the provision in regard to the payment of one cent per thousand impressions.

He understood that the plate printers were making war against the steam presses. Was it wise, he said, to accede to this demand when it was shown that the presses could do the work as well as and when not to use them would make

it necessary to employ a large extra force and pay out annually \$102,000 additional to that already paid out.

Congressmen Burnes Paralyzed. Representative Burnes of Missouri had serious paralytic stroke on the floor of the House, about 3 o'clock this after-

noon. His condition is serious. The conferrees on the disagreeing votes be-

tween the two Houses on the Mcaraguan Canal bill reached an understanding last even-ing, and their report will be presented to their respective bodies to-day. An injunction of secrecy was imposed, and it is difficult to respective bodies to-day. An injunction of secrecy was imposed, and it is difficult to secretain the exact basis of agreement. It is understood, however, that the House conferrees receded from most of the amendments put on in the House, and that the bill, in all its practical workings, is virtually as it left the Senate. Among the important amendments which the House conferrees receded from was one which gave the United States the right to fix the toll. The amendment which required all the capital stock to be paid in cash and another requiring the company to annually reother requiring the company to annually re-port to the Secretary of the Interior were agreed to in a much-modified form. When the report is presented to the House a lively aebate is expected.

The Senate District Committee has made the bill for the establishment of the Rock Creek Park a special order for Friday. The House Committee has already ordered favorable report on the measure, and generally believed that the Senate Crwill do so also. The Taulbee is generally believed that the Sem will do so also. The Taulbee committee has not as yet recei mation from the Com meeting will be be

priatic aeration this
fill be resumed
when the Sherobably be considered. ator From Michigan.

. McMillen, Senator-elect from appeared upon the floor of the this morning. He is a tall, rather dome man, with a soldierly bearing which heightened by a short gray imperial and

Jeers.

Consular

The conferrees on the Interstate Commerc bill held a meeting this morning, and after dis-

cussing the House amendments, adjourned to to-morrow morning when it is expected an agreement will be reached.

Irrigating Arid Lands. Professor Powell appeared before the House Committee on Territories this morning and explained the proposed system of national aid to irrigation.

The House Naval Affairs Committee pave

directed a favorable report on the Senate bill to retire Lieutenant Souley. The next bilt to be taken up by the Appropriations Committee will be the Consular and

Diplomatte bill.

A deficiency appropriation of \$8,755 for lighting the Capitol grounds was this morning laid before the House.

The employes of the Senate who claim Hill-

nois as their voting place, sent a very hand-erme basicet of flowers to Senator Culton on the occasion of his re-election. It adorned his deak in the Senate Chamber this morning.

James Dixon alias Gray was placed on trial in the Criminal Court to-day on the charge of having assaulted John A. Ruppert with intent to kill on December 2. Dixon had been put out of Ruppert's saloon and returned. He was again put out, and at the door drew a pistol and fired at Mr. Ruppert.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The District has purchased only one school site since they abandoned their method of securing them through an agent, and they lost \$1,100 on this one. This site is situated on Montgomery street, Georgetown. The District had a small lot there, and to make it large enough for an eight-room building it became necessary to buy two small pieces of ground, one on Mongom-ery street and another in the centre of the square. Mr. Cox had negotiated for these, and put up a forfeit to bind the bargain. He was to get them for \$1,500 and \$1,000 respectively. When so much talk was raised about the Commissioners buying through an agent he allowed the agreement to be declared off. When the Commissioners attempted to renew the bargain \$600 was added to the price of the Montgomery street lot and \$500 to the other, which the Commissioners were compelled to pay.

John Fainter, who was recently dismissed from the police force, has been appointed a special policeman without compensation. Mr. Fainter was one of the oldest members of the department, and his friends regret his recent misfortune.

Commissioner Webb has nearly recevered from his bad cold, and was at his office to-day.

VOTE ON THE TARIFF. The Bill Passed by the Senate by a Nar-

row Margin In the Senate at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the general debate on the tariff was concluded, the President pro tempore declining to recognize any requests for a continuance of debate. Amendments were then offered and voted upon, in numerous instances the yeas and nays being ordered. Three hours were thus consumed in voting upon amendments, and at 8 o'clock the previous question was ordered and the roll called upon the final passage of the bill. The vote was a strict party division and the Tariff bill was passed, yeas, 32; nays, 30, as follows:

Nays, 30, as follows:
Yeas — Aldrich, Blair, Bowen, Cameron,
Chace, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dawes,
Bolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Farwell, Frye.
Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, Iegalis, Jones of
Nevada, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Palmer, Platt, Plumb, Quay, Sherman,
Spooner, Stockbridge, Teller, Wilson of Iowa
—32.

Spooner, Stockbridge, Teller, Wilson of Iowa

—32.

Nays—Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Brown,
Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel,
Eustls, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman,
Gray, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Morgan,
Pasco, Payne, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Turpie,
Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wilson of
Maryland—30.

One of the amendments adopted, offered by Mr. Plumb, provides for the establishment of a Customs Commission consisting of five members at an annual salary of \$7,500 each, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the effect of customs duties upon the industries of the country,

WHERE MR. MORTON WILL LIVE. The Vice-President-Elect Leases the Man-

sion of Prof. A. Graham Bell. Vice-President-elect Morton has leased the elegant mansion of Professor A. Graham Bell, facing Scott Circle, at the intersection of Nameet and Rhode Island avenue, and will occupy it. Some slight repairs and affectuations will be made in the interior and the house will be newly furnished throughout.

LATE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

The President to-day approved the bills granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, Mrs. Margaret S. Heintzelman, Mrs. Mary Ann Cross, Mrs. Lilla May Pavy and Mrs. Minnie L.

Gardner. Robert Hinckley, the well-known artist, has completed his picture of the late Secretary Manning. As soon as the frame is purchased the picture will be put on exhibition in the Treasury De-

The following additional removals have been made in the Appraiser's office at New York: David C. Sturgis, assistant appraiser; George C. Hammill, examiner class 4; Meyer Meyer, foreman of openers and packers class 4. D. Addington Knight has been appointed to

A dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day announcing that Dr. W. G. G. Wilson of the receiving ship St. Louis, stationed at League Island. Pa., was found dead in bed this morn-There is no truth in the statement pub-

lished that * o President has approved the findic the Army Retiring Board reral Swaim. in the on no action. at the Navy Dee supply of mate-on of the United adack, at Mare Isalifornia.

to-day appointed Louis otary public for the District , national bank notes received to-day the Treasurer of the United States for

redemption amounted to \$368,269. About 150 people attended the President's reception this afternoon.

Inauguration Notes. The contracts for furnishing the Inauguration fireworks will be signed tonight on the \$3,500 basis, as arranged by hairman Adams of the Fireworks Committee and Chairman Britton of the Ex-

ecutive Committee to-day. The \$5,000 schedule was taken and cut down \$1,500 by the omission of set pleces representing the Niagara Falls, Presidents Washington, Lincoln, Grant and several other set pieces.

Captain J. B. Lauck has written for a place in the Inauguration parade for Company A, Fifth Regiment California Infantry of Oakland, Cal. The "87 Club" of Philadelphia are

coming to the Inauguration. George C. Bolut, the proprietor of the Hotel Belvue, Philadelphia, and caterer to the Clover Club, will furnish the Inauguration supper. Tickets are to be \$10.

R. L. Fletcher's and Franklin Langstoff's bids for the programme were accepted by the subcommittee last night. The luauguration Committee has refused to

allow the members of the Veterans' Associa-tion to ride in the parade in carriages. Senator Plumb yesterday reported the bill ppropriating \$8,500 for maintaining order during the Inauguration.

The Liucoln Club of New York has applied for a place in the parade. General Barnum expects that 5,000 New York men will parade.

Ex-Representative Singleton's Will. The will of O. R. Singlefon of Mississippi was filed in the Register's Office to-day. He leaves 330 acres in Madison County, Miss., to his granddaughter, Eliza Singleton; the house 1632 Fifteenth street northwest to his granddaughters, Virginia and Eleanor Singleton; a lot in Forrest, Miss., to the M. E. Church South, and after some other bequests leaves the residue to his daughter, Kate S. Smith of Charlotte, N. C.

WAS IT A GREAT PLOT?

CONSUL-GENERAL SEWALL'S STORY OF SAMOA'S TROUBLES.

An Interesting Recital Before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations-Action Taken by the Committee-Our Interests to be Protected.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting this morning when the Samoan question was taken up and discussed at length with a view to making an immediate report to the Senate. Printed copies of testimony of Consul General Sewall were placed in the hands of the members of the full committee in preparation for the consideration of the matter. Mr. Sewall in his testimony criticises severely the conduct of the State Department on the Samoan question. The result of the meeting will probably be the report to the Senate of a resolution condemnatory of the attitude and non-action of the State Department. State Department.

CHARACTER OF THE NATIVES. In his examination, Mr. Sewall testified at length to the situation of the islands and their commercial value. Of the character of the natives, he said that they were a peaceable, law-abiding people and all Christians, and he bore testimony to the excellent work of the missionaries on the island. He said, further, that the natives of the island were very favorably impressed with the attitude of the United States toward their country when the existing treaty was negotiated. and he expressed regret that the treaty should over have been negotiated, since, as he said, the attitude of the United States toward them had not been main-tained, and they had been made to suffer

AN INTERNATIONAL CONSPIRACY. Mr. Sewall quoted extensively from correspondence between him and the Mr. Sherman reported to the Seriate an State Department from the time of his arrival, showing that the British Consul had been acting with the Germans for three years, and he expressed the opinion freely that there was an arrange-ment between the two governments, by which Great Britain was to keep her hands off in this fight. His understanding, he said, had always been that the German Government, under this arrangement, was to take possession of Samoa, the British Government of the Tonga Islands, and, that eventually, Great Britain was to come into possession of Hawali. He said he believed that if these operations were not checked, they would soon extend to Hawaii, which is to be the northern resting-place of the cable between Vancouver and New

Zealand. THE PLOT DEEPENS. When he arrived in Samoa, Mr. Sewall said, he found the rebellion encouraged by the Germans, while the Samoans had been assured by the representatives of the United States that they would be protected by this Government, and they had remained quiet in the belief that this protection would be afforded them. On the day after his arrival, Mr. Sewall said, he received a dispatch from the State Department instructing him to advise the natives not to resort to force, as the treaty powers were entleavoring to obtain

a native government for Samoa. When this dispatch was shown to the Samoans they seemed much impressed.
King Malietoa, Mr. Sewall said, was ready to put down the insurrection, but Mr. Sewall sought to impress upon him the significance of the fact that the significance of the fact that the United States gave assurance that the long-promised conference was taking

place or would take place. THE KING TRUSTS AMERICA. Mr. Sewall also told him of the assurances that Mr. Bayard had given him orally before his departure. These oral instructions consisted in an expression of disapproval that he (Sewall) should have said that he approved the action of Consut Greenbaum in raising the United States flag in Samoa and an assurance that he (Sewall) might contradict in any way he chose the report that German action to take control would meet with the acquiescence of the Secretary of State and the Government of the United States. It was with the understanding that the United States claimed a joint right in the settlement of Samoan affairs and that nothing would be done that would be lasting without the knowledge and consent of this Government that Malieton refrained from putting down the insurrection.

THE KING'S TRUST BETRAVED. Mr. Sewall said that his action in thus dissuading Malietoa was of the greatest possible assistance to the Germans. When the time came he was unable to fulfill his promise given in the name of his Government. One month after his promise was made, a demand was made on Malietoa by the Germans for \$13,000, and before the King could consult his chiefs the German forces had taken nossession and installed in power Tamasese and Brandeis, the men whose lives had been saved by the intercession of the Government of the United States. Mr. Sewall said he believed this plan of action was conceived more than three years be fore, and had for its ultimate object the installation of Germany in possession of

PRETEXT FOR GERMANY'S DEMAND. The demand for \$13,000 was made on the ground of thefts from German plantations and injuries done some Germans in a drunken brawl with Samoans. In addition to the money indemnity to be paid the Samoans were ordered to make an abject apology, or to translate the Samoan phrase literally, to "crawl on their bellies." Mr. Sewall explained that this form of apology was looked upon as a disgrace to the entire family and posterity of a Samoan. GERMANY PAID FOR THE PROCLAMATION.

Malietoa retired to the hills after the installment of Tamasese, and for three weeks he continued to send to the English and American consulates to ask about the conference which Mr. Sewall had assured him was in progress. Be-fore he came in and surrendered himself he said that if he signed any paper sur-rendering his sovereignty it would be

under compulsion.

Mr. Sewall stated that he had personal knowledge that the printing of the proclamation issued by Tamasese and countersigned by Brandles was paid for by the Germans.

INDIGNITIES TO AMBRICAN RESIDENTS. Mr. Sewall described at some length the indignities to which Americans had been subjected. The Germans, he said. had closed the municipal court, and the jurisdiction in cases against Germans was with the German Consul only. The Americans, he said, had received no

notice prior to the declaration of war. No American, he said, could speak to a native now without placing that native

under suspicion. Mr. Sewall's attention was called to the correspondence recently sent to the Senate by the President. He said that before his departure he had endeavored to keep the natives quiet, but it was evident when he left that some such outbreak as was related in these dispatches would

occur. THE GERMAN CONSUL'S IMPUDENCE. He read a private letter from Mr. Moore, the leading American trader, whose lands have been seized by the German trading firm at Appia, wrote to Mr. Sewall that Brandeis, the German Consul, was said to be keeping : black-book, that he spent his time devis ing new modes of punishment, and that the island would become a great slaughter pen if the Germans ever came into

full control of the island.

Mr. Sewall supplemented this letter
with a description of the pitiable condition of the American citizens in Samon, many of whom had married natives and were even now, as he expressed it, at the mercy of a German adventurer,

ADMIRAL KIMBERLY'S INSTRUCTIONS LIM-When asked what effect the recent ac-tion of the Government in sending another war vessel to Samoa would have on the Germans, Mr. Sewall replied that the instructions of this Government to Admiral Kimberly were the ordinary instructions; that the Germans knew the limited authority they gave and that under these instructions the representa-tives of the United States cannot reach the real cause of the trouble at all.

The testimony of Mr. Sewall was taken

Frye (chairman), Senator Dolph and Senator Morgan. The investigation was instigated by Senator Frve who intro-duced the resolution under which the committee is acting. OUR INTERESTS TO BE PROTECTED. As a result of the meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee this marning.

by a subcommittee consisting of Senator

amendment to the Consular and Tiplomatic Appropriation bill to insert the following: "For the execution of the obligations and the protection of the interests of the United States existing under the treaty between the United States and the Government of the Samoan Islands, \$500, 000 or so much thereof as may be neces sary to be expended under the direction of the President, this appropriation to be immediately available."

Also the following paragraph: "For the survey, improvement and occupa-tion of the bay and harbor of Pagopago, in the Island of Tutinia, Samoa, and for the con-struction of the necessary wharves and build-ings for such occupation and for a coaling sta-tion therein under the direction of the Presi-dent \$100,000, this appropriation to be imme-diately available."

THE BUREAU EMPLOYES.

They Are Not in a Pleasant Frame Mind Just Now.

The employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are in anything but a pleasant state of mind caused by the action of Chief Graves, in opposing the thirty days' leave granted the employes of every other department.

THE CRITIC reporter at the Capitol

has seen and talked with a large number of Congressmen who were instrumental in securing the rassage of the bill which is opposed by Mr. Graves. Judge Perkins of Kansas. one of the big four, said he knew no logical reason why the bureau employes should not enjoy the same privileges as granted the employes of other Departments.

"The people in the bureau," said he, were the hardest worked and poorest paid of any of the Government servants, and certainly no one ought to oppose them having thirty days' leave. It was not supposed that all the employes were to take their leave at the same time. The thirty days is practicable in the Department, and why not in the bu-I want those employes to have the thirty days. They are entitled to it and the fact that the House passed the bill is sufficient that Congress desired justice to be done,'

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, who se cured the passage of the bill, said to the reporter that it was absurd and idiotic to argue that it was impracticable to give the employes of the Bureau thirty days leave. When the House passed the bill any sane person would have known at once that an increased appropriation was necessary to carry out the provisions of the bill. And Congress doesn't make laws without providing an appropriation to put them into operation. reason why the employes shouldn't have the thirty days, and I am confident that

HELD FOR EXAMINATION.

Two Young Men Suspected of Being Confidence Men.

Two well-dressed young men, who gave their names as Henry Martin and William Watson, were locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house on suspi cion of being confidence men.

They were arrested at the B. & O. de pot by Detectives Wheeler and Mattingly, and when searched a \$1,000 bond of the United States Silver Mining Company of Denver and a check for \$325, both thought to be bogus, were found in their possession.

The detectives thought that they were the same men who had been implicated in some swindling operations in Balti-more, and they were held to await the identification of the Baltimore authorities. Martin and Watson answer the description of the suspected Baltimore men and will be taken there for further examination.

A Narrow Escape for the Bill. In the Senate to-day Mr. Blodgett called at tention to the statement made by Mr. Rid-dleberger last night, that even if he had not have been paired with Mr. Biodgett he would not have voted for the

Mr. Blodgett said he went to Mr. Riddle-berger last night and offered to release the Mr. Riddleberger replied that there had been a misunderstanding as to what question was being voted upon; that he was not aware that the vote was upon the final passage of the

If the pair had been broken and Mr. Riddle-berger voted against the bill, the Tariff bill would have been defeated.

Meeting of 1840 Veterans. A number of Harrison and Morton veterans of 1840 met at the Atlantic Building yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. M. Clapp presided and ex Senator Pomeroy of Kansas acted as secretary. Mr. Clapp, General Schenck and ex-Senator Pomeroy were appointed a committee to wait upon the committee of the Senate and ask to upon the committee of the senate and ask to have seats provided for them on the stand to be built at the east of the Capitol. The roll of the veterans now contains thirty-two names of men who voted for General W. H. Harrison in

Declined the Call. Rev. W. T. Tunnell of Brooklyn, N. Y. has declined a call to St. Mary's Chapel, St. John's Parish of this city. HOW FIGHTS WERE WON.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF THE WESTERN SUFFRAGISTS.

How the Battle Was Carried on in Wis consin and Washington Territory-A Number of Reports Submitted

The Congregational Church was filled rather more this morning than yesterday. It was the last day's session of the Woman's Suffrage Convention and a hundred and fifty or so ladies were present when Miss Anthony called them to order at about 10:30. First Miss Anthony read a letter from

couragement to the advocates of woman's Then she introduced Mrs. Virginia Minor, who read a letter written by her

Matilda Joslyn Gage that was full of en

husband, Francis Gage. Mrs. Minor it was who appealed her case involving her right to vote from court to court until the Supreme Court of the United States finally decided it

Mr. Minor's letter was a strong one

and in it he told the women that their cause was just and that they must fight for their rights. Their motto, he said, should be "In hoc signo vinces." After she finished reading her hus-band's letter she said a few words in the same vein herself. Miss Anthony dis-cussed the Fourteenth Amendment a

few minutes then, A few days ago in the report of the dinner of the Six o'Clock Club a local paper said that "Miss Anthony, with her inevitable red shawl over her shoulders," was present. Miss anthony's red shawl

is not inevitable. This morning Miss Anthony wore a black-and white striped shawl. She never has worn any other than a red shawl before, but the newspaper paragraph seems to have worked this reform.

Miss Anthony detailed in an energetic way the history of the various assaults that have been made on the citadel of their disenfranchisement, the United

States Supreme Court, and criticised the Supreme Court's decisions very severely.

Mrs. Elizabeth Archer Connor of this city was then introduced. Mrs. Connor is a strong-featured, white-haired woman, in whose manner there is an unusual business-like brusqueness. She has made her name well known in journalistic circles, having contributed to the columns of some of the most influential journals of the country. The subject of her talk was "The Coming Sex," and she told of a class of progressive women she had or-ganized and how she had taught them political history and other things that would fit them to vote intelligently. She said that men ignored women. this wrong order of things that has brought us here to protest again this one-legged administration of our Gov-

Mrs. Mary B. Clay followed Mrs. Connor and read a paper entitled 'Is the American Woman a Civil and Political

Slave? Mrs. Clay pointed out many things that much resemble slavery in the mar-riage laws. "If a wife refuses to obey her husband he can lock her up and de-prive her of hon-clothing. He can beat her with a stick no larger than his finger. provided he does not main her. A woman was publicly whipped in Virginia for stealing her clothes from her husband. A woman can be prosecuted for taking her clothes from her husband, even her bridal robes.

"Let marriage no longer be the bondage of slaves, but the union of equals. usbands do not support their wives The poor man's wife works as hard as he does. The rich man's wife who entertains his friends, rears his children and nurses them, earns her living as much as her husband does.'

THE OBJECT OF VOTING. "The object of voting is to disseminate the principles of virtue and morality through the laws of the land. Have men more virtue and morality than wo men? Three fourths of the church mem bers in the United States are women. suffrage based on the ability to bear No, for doctors, ministers, cripples, deaf people and the blind are ex empted from military service, but they

are allowed to vote. "The right to vote should rest not on physical, but on moral qualifications. Away with this sickly sentimentality that says that women would be degraded

by taking part in politics. 'Women's presence makes men more human and less brutal wherever her in-fluence is feit. In the courts, where the oungest of her sex can be arraigned for infanticide, a woman is not allowed to plead her cause. Wifehood and motherhood are but inferior states in the true woman's life. Her great desire should be citizenship."

Mrs. Clay was followed by Rev. Olympia Brown Willis.

Miss Anthony announced that Judge Carey, who was on the programme to ad dress the convention, was unable to be present on account of a committee meet-

Rev. Mrs. Willis is much better known by her maiden name, Olympia Brown, but she is married, and has two pretty children in her Wisconsin home with her husband, Andrew Willis. THE FIGHT IN WISCONSIN.

Mrs. Willis told interestingly of the fight that the Wisconsin women made and which resulted in women being given the right to vote in school elections. They wanted to be allowed to vote in all elections, but they were not allowed to and had to content themselves with voting for school trustees.

fight was hotly contested and ended by the courts deciding that "women had a right to vote at certain elections, but that there were no such elections held." Abigail Scott Duniway then

told how the women had secured the right to vote in Washington Territory. She said that the politicians had said that Senator Dolph's advocacy of the women's cause would prevent his re-elec-tion to the Senate. "But," Mrs. Duniway said, "he was re-elected by sponta

Hon. Fred. Douglass was present, as he has been at each session of the convention for the last three days. He was asked to come up on the platform and make a speech, but seemed reluctant to do so, and only acquiesced after several ladies gathered about him and urged him to accept the invitation.

FRED DOUGLASS' REMARKS. Mr. Douglass finally succumbed to their persuasions and made the speech, beginng: "I did not come here to speak, but to listen. I attended the first woman suffrage convention ever held." His re-

associations in Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, California, Arkansas, Utah, Ohio, Florida, Delaware and Minnesota.

The programme for to-night, the final The programme for to-night, the shall session of the convention, is as follows: Music, by Professor Bischoff; solo, by Miss Carrie V. Kidwell; "Woman's Status in Marriage," by Clara B. Colby, Nebraske: "Partisan and Patriot," by Helen M. Gougar, Indiana, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Isabelia Beecher Hooker and others will also talk.

GENERAL HARRISON'S DAYS.

How He Puts in the Time While on His Cabinet Work.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 23.—General Harrison takes advantage of these remarkably pleasant winter days to put in a couple of hours of out-door work. Yesterday he walked down town and back, both in the morning and the afternoon, covering over five miles. General Harrison will shortly be the owner of one of the finest bibles in the land. It is to be presented by the Tippecanoe Club of this city. The order for the book was given sixty days ago, and it has just arrived. It is a work of art, comprising over 1,500 pages, bound in real leather. It is an imperial quarto in great primer

On the back is a heavy solid plate inscribed: Presented to President Benja-min Harrison by the Marion County Tippecanoe Club, Indiana. Officers: J. M. Tilford, president; George W. New vice president; John L. Avery, secretary Benjamin Atkinson, treasurer. The book was placed on exhibition in the city yesterday. To day it will be taken to the Mayor's office, where a special meeting of the club will be held and the "signatures, nativity and remarks" of members will be affixed on pages pro-vided for that purpose. When the vided for that purpose. When the names have all been signed, the Bible will be formally presented to the Gen-eral. It is to be kept at the White House during his term.

THE EMIN RELIEF PARTY.

The Committee Meet in Berlin to Decide Upon a Plan. Berlin, Jan. 23.—The Emin Relief Committee meet to-day to finally decide upon a plan for the expedition. The route through the Vitu territory, proposed by Captain Wissmann, is regarded as the best, as the expedition, by pro-ceeding along the left bank of the Tana, which forms the northern boundary of the British sphere of influence, avoids encroaching upon British territory. A section of the committee, holding that the expedition has English sympathy, if not

English cash to support it, advocates starting from Mombaza, whence it was intended to despatch British relief for Wadelai Probably the committee will decide to leave the ultimate selection of the route to the leaders after reaching Zanzibar. Captain Wissmann will start next Monday with twenty officers. He will organ-ize a local force at Zanzibar, the first duty of which will be to occupy the main outlets to the coast forming a land block

ade along the Littoral. The Colonial Socciety will give the adventurers a farewell commers on Friday. The sculptor Otto Buchting has produced a grand bust of Captaia Wissmann. The latter before departing will present his comrades to Prince Bismarck and the Emperor.

ISAAC BELL BURIED.

Funeral Was Attended by Many

Prominent New Yorkers.

New York, Jan. 23.—The funeral services of Isaac Bell, jr., were held this morning at Old Trinity Church. The morning at Old Trinity Church. The attendance at the services was very large. The Rev. Dr. Dix conducted the services. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration and the Rev. Mr. Parker at Columbia yesterday resulted in the injury of St. Luke's Hospital. The interment took place in Greenwood Cemetery. The floral offerings were numerous and very beautiful. The members of the old Knickerbocker were all represented. beautiful.

Among the many prominent people no ticed in the church were Vice President Elect Levi P. Morton and wife, David Dudley Field, Ward McAllister, Lewis Recorder Smyth, Robert L. Cutting, S. L. M. Barlow, Colonel S. R. Cruger and William Watson.

POTTERS IN CONVENTION.

They Will Give Prizes for Art Pottery

Designs. The thirteenth annual convention of the United States Potters' Association met this morning in the parlor at Willard's. Thirty-one firms, scattered pretty nearly all over the country, were represented in the convention. The session was devoted to the hearing of reports from the various standing committees, which showed the condition of the pot-

tery trade to be pretty good.
Especial interest attached to the report of Chairman D. F. Haynes of Boston of the Committee on Art and Design. It offered many valuable suggestions the artistic improvement of American ceramic products, and the discussion of it resulted in the appropriation by the association of several hundred dollars for prizes to be given to pupils of the vari-ous art schools for the best pottery de-

gns. These prizes will be given in connection with the annual Temple Fund exhibitions that will be held in Philadelphia in the old Memorial Hall on the Centennial grounds. Thomas Maddock of Trenton, N. J., was elected president. Wm. Brunt of East Liverpool, Ohio first, George W. Oliver of Syracuse, N second, and S. J. Scott of Cincinnati, third vice-presidents; J. H. Goodwin of East Liverpool, treasurer, and Alfred Day of Steubinsville, Ohio, treasurer, The association then adjourned until

2 o'clock for lunch.

The afternoon session was devoted to siness matters entirely and the potters expect to finish their convention to-day. To-night they give a banquet of 100 cov ers at Willard's

Flowers For the Victors.

The desks of Senators Hansom, Cultom and Doiph were decorated with flowers this morning, the gifts of friends who wished to show their appreciation of the Senators' re-election. Schator Cullon's bouquet was a large, flat, circular design, bearing the inscription, 'Ili-nois.' Senator Dolph's was small and modest, while Senator Kansom was partially hidden from view by the height of his. A Vessel Ordered to the Isthmus.

The United States steamer Ossipec has been ordered to proceed without delay to Aspinwall for the protection of American interests on the isthmus. This vessel is now at Kings-ton, Jannaica. She towed the steamer Haytien Republic from Port-au-Prince to that port. Her departure for Aspinwall will leave tho to listen. I attended the first woman suffrage convention ever held." His remarks were liberally applicated and then the convention adjourned until to-night.

This AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

This afternoon at 2:30 a business meeting was held at which reports were received from the presidents of the State ceived from the presidents of the State.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

PUNERAL OF EX-MINISTER BELL IN NEW YORK.

Washburn's Friends Claim His Election as United States Senator From Minnesota-This Afternoon's Ballot

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 23 -It is elaloud that the ballot in the House elects Washburn Senator, as the House did not adjourn, but simply took a recess. So the legislative day of yesterday still continues and a majority of

both Houses have voted for Washburn. A ballot of the House and Senate taken at I o'clock this afternoon resulted in Washburn receiving 107 out of 141 votes.

A Crook Who Is Wanted.

Continues, O., Jan. 28,-"Dutch Alonzo," a celebrated crook, thought to have been implicated in the murder of Detective Hulligan at cated in the murder of Detective Hulligan at Ravenna, O., and who fied to Europe with Pat Hanley and Eddie Guerin after the deed, is under arrest at Indianapolis on suspicion of being implicated in a recent bank sneak there. He is wanted here for a heavy diamond rob-bery two years ago, but the jewelers robbed will not prosecute, as Alonzo's friends have made good their loss. Inspector Byrnes' book says Alonzo is doing ten years in Spain for bank robbery, but his sudden appearance in this country confirms a rumor that it is Han-ley who is imprisoned, as Hanley has mysteri-ously disappeared from criminal circles. ously disappeared from criminal circles

A New Traffic Agreement Effected. CHICAGO, Jan. 23.-It is reported that the Union Pacific has effected a traffic agreement at Sioux City with the Illinois Central and the St. Paul-Omaha lines. The Illinois Central, it is said, will beneeforth receive transcontinental business throughout its territory and from Eastern connections, and deliver it to the Union Pacific at Sioux City. The St. Paul-Omaba line will do likewise. This scheme, however, will not take effect until the Union Pacific commences operations, probably about March 1, on its branch from Norfolk, Neb., to

Diphtheria Prevalent in Pennsylvania, READING, PA., Jan. 23. - Diphtheria is prevalent in the eastern part of Berks and western part of Lehigh counties. In some cases haif a dozen children of a single family have died from the disease. Adults are also carried off with such remarkable suddenness that the doctors are astounded. The scourge extends for twenty miles and is worse along the low streams of water.

The People Allowed to Vote on it. LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 23 .- At the Republican legislative caucus last night it was decided to support the resolution for the submission of a prohibition amendment to the constitution to the voters of the State. A number of Republicans, however, voted against it, and gave notice that they would not be bound by the action of the caucus.

The Deadly Coal Gas. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 23,—Daniel Des-mond and John Walsh, two deck hands on the steamship Holbein, lying at Martin's Stores, were last night found dead in their bunks, having been suffocated by coal gas from a small stove in their cabin. Their bodies were removed to the Morgue.

A Strike Compromised. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23,-The strike of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad at Lafayette has been compromised. The men will bereafter be paid two cents per mile on through freight, an increase of one-tenta of a

cent, and the third man is to be put back on West trains. A Crematory Cremated. Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23.—The St. Louis Crematory was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$15,000. The crematory was built about

Crushed Between Cars. LANCASTER, PA., Jan. 23.-A wreck between two freight trains in the east end of the yards.

of Conductor John C. Ryan of that city. He was caught between the engine and caboose and crushed just below the hips and had both legs broken; also internally injured. He will probably die. Whitelaw Reid's Cousin's Suicide RUSHVILLE, IND., Jan. 23.—Thomas Reid, aged 50, living seven miles west of this city,

committed suicide by hanging Monday. He had long been afflicted with pervous trouble He came of a good family, having been full cousin of Whitelaw Reid of New York. Less Than a Dollar Assets WINONA, MINN., Jan. 23.—The sheriff forced open the safe of Seefield, the bankrupt St. Charles grain dealer, yesterday, and found

books are being examined. Several additional mechanics' liens were filed on the St. Charles property yesterday.

seventy-four cents in its cash drawer. The

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. NEW YORK, Jan. 22.-Money, 2@21 per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates, 4861600 4894; actual rates, 486@4864 for 60 days and

480ra4801 for demand. Governments steady; currency, 6s, 119 add; 4s, coupons, 127; bid; 4s, do., 109 bid.

bid; 4s, coupons, 1373 bid; 4½s, do., 109 bid.

The stock market opened steady at yesterday's prices, but, on selling of the grangers, Union Pacific and New York & New England, the entire list weakened and declined; to 1½ per cent by midday. The market has since been duli and featureless.

1 p. m. prices.—W. U., 84;; N. Y. C., 1084; N. J. C., 98; Mich, 84;; C. P., —; N. P., —; do. pfd., —; Ill. C., 114;; Can. Pac., —; U. Pac., 62;; Mo., 702; Tex., —; C. S., 502; D. & H., 1304; D., L. & W., 1304; Eric, 28; do. pfd., 65; K. E., 134; L. S., 1024; M. & E. —; N. W., —; O. & W., 212; P. M., —; Reading, 48; K. I., 974; O. M., 314; do. pfd., 924; St. Paul, 64; do. pfd., 1014; N. & C., 83; S. & W., —; Wah., 122; do. pfd., 244; B. & Q., 1094; P. D. & E., 30; Man., 1004; O. & N., 928; O. & T., 304.

Chicago Market, CHICAGO, Jan. 23 .- Opening, 9:30 Wheat-May, 982. Corn-March, 352; May, 36‡. Oats—Jan. 24‡; May, 27‡. Pork—Jan., \$13 lb; Feb., \$12 l2‡; May, \$12 50. Lard— Feb., \$6.97‡; March. \$6.97‡; May, \$7.02‡, Short ribs—May, \$6.52‡.

The Washington Stocks. Miscellaneous Bonds—W. & G. R. R., 108; Masonic Hall Ass'u, 107; Wash, Market Co., 115; Inland & Seabord Co., —; Wash, Light Infantry, 1st, 985; Wash, Light Infantry, 2d, 624; Wash, Gas Light Co., 1214; Wash, Gas

Scrip, 1722.
National Bank Stocks-Bank of Washington. 820; Bank of Republic, 198; Metropolitan, 208; Central, 210; Second, 152; Farmers' and Mechanics', 168; Citizens', 196; Columbia,

1324. Railroad Stocks—Washington and George town, 210; Metropolitan, 113; Columbia, 332; Cup. & North O st., 384; Anacostia, —. Cap. & North O st., 384; Anacostia, —, Insurance Stocks—Firemen's 41; Franklin, 424; Metropolitan, 73; National Union, 10; Arlington, 160; Corcoran, 60; Columbia, 132; German American, 180; Potomac, 75; Riggs, 84. Gas and Electric Light Stocks-Washington

Gas, 401, Georgetown Gas, 44; U. S. Electric Light, 60. Telephone Stocks-Pennsylvania, 30; Chesa-

peake & Potomac, 78.

Miscellaneous Stocks—Washington Market Co., 18; Washington Brick Machine Co., 200; National Press Brick Co., —; Great Falls Ice Co., 145; Bull Run Panorama Co, 34; Reat Estate Title Insurance Co., 115‡; Columbia Title Insurance Co., 5d; National Safa De-posit Co., 225; American Graphophone Co., 14‡.

Local Weather Indications Fair, followed Thursday by rain; warmer; winds becoming easterly.